1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

As to religion, all I have met—all who live within these territories—are Musselmán. 563

VALLEY OF THE CHINAB.

In reaching Bhadarwáh we had entered that portion of the Middle Mountain region which drains directly into the Chinab, and we will now take a general view of the country that constitutes the valley of that river, so far as it flows in this particular mountain-tract. 133

The Map shows that the ridge we last crossed stretches from near Bhadarwáh in a direction a little north of west for more than 50 miles, as the crow flies, while the length measured along its sinuosities would be a good deal more. Points on this ridge are 12,000 feet high, but 10,000 is its more general elevation. While the higher parts are rocky, other portions of its summit are rounded and grass-covered, with rocks showing only here and there. At the western end, towards Ráisí, the slopes of it are steeper and the edge narrower. The rock that composes it at this part is a massive and hard limestone. Near here a short branch goes off towards the plains, which culminates in a peak, that, viewed from below, shows a very marked triangular form, and is flanked by two others of similar shape. This bears the names of Trikhtar and of Devi Thár; near its summit is a spot that is a place of pilgrimage much resorted to by Hindús from the Panjáb. In the beginning of the hot weather one every day sees passing through Jummoo numbers of people from the plains, mostly of about the rank of shopkeepers, on their way to this place, with their wives and families, the women mounted astride on a pony and supporting a child or two. An excursion of this sort for them corresponds to our trips to the seaside; and if they meet with more fatigue and rough work in the journey through the hills than is suitable to a pleasure trip, then the religious object of the journey enables them to bear disagreeables, which with us would likely be the cause of unrelieved grumbling. 788 484

From that long ridge branch out towards the north a number of spurs, which, like what they branched from, have but narrow 133

4 [Lt. Cooper, A Himalayan Pastoral Group -- Analyst]

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1878 AVI Kashmir AVI

it has the advantage of not going over high ground, the ups and downs in it are trifling; hence it is a convenient road for those whose way, from Kashmir, say, lies in the direction at Atak and Peshâwar. 487 494

Not all of these roads are open to the English traveller (whose journeyings involve special arrangements); the first three are closed to him. The others have been open to Englishmen for six months of the year. Quite lately new arrangements have been made; I am not sure whether or no this restriction about time has been taken off. There is now, I believe, a limitation of the number of officers of the army who may go to Kashmir for their leave; 200 at one time are allowed. The justification for this is the great requisition for carriage that, as will be seen below, each British traveller is sure to make.* [486]

The road I have chosen, for ourselves to look into the particulars of it, is a combination of Nos. 3 and 4. We shall go from Jummoo in a north-westerly direction, so as to cut into the road from Bhimbar at Râjaori, and from there onwards to Sirinagar.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOURNEY.

A few words before starting, as to certain specialities of travelling in the Himalayas. 484 565

The natives of India are good travellers. The poor man, one who gets his living by the use of his muscles, will make a bundle of his extra clothes (if he has any), of his bedding and his cooking-pots, and with that balanced on his head or slung over his shoulder, will make a long march without asking anything of anyone, except of the shopkeeper from whom he will buy his daily allowance of flour or rice. The class above him, those who get, say, their living by their pen, or by buying and selling, will surely have a pony for the march, probably a quiet, useful animal, one that ambles along at an easy pace; the bedding will be laid in folds on the saddle, and the rest of the baggage carried on the pummel or else made

* Some useful information about those routes which are open to European travellers will be found in Dr. Inve's 'Kashmir Handbook' (published by Wyman Brothers, Calcutta); and in Kashmir itself that book will be found very useful.

1; Drew G-9 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

fast behind. Such a traveller, with his one servant running along at a jog-trot by his side, will be independent of porters or baggage-animals; he will do his march in his own time, and be satisfied at the end of it with any accommodation he can get—that of the mosque if he be a Muhammadan, of the Dharmsâla if he be a Hindû, or, in some cases, of the more general rest-house; or, in default of all of these, he will get the shelter of some cottage—freely given to a civil application—and there make himself at home.

It is different with the Englishman in India. His wants are not few, nor his demands either. Accustomed to numerous attendants, and to a complication of domestic appliances, he goes on the principle, when travelling, of taking with him such a large proportion of these as will give almost every comfort, except what the variations of cold and heat make unattainable, even in the wildest and most out-of-the-way parts.

I do not blame him for this: he may be right to keep all the comforts or luxuries he can. But there is no doubt that to do this increases the difficulty and the trouble of marching; every diminution of impedimenta will make it so much the easier to get along. A traveller in the hills who requires but a few porters for his baggage will be so much more independent of set routes and of the local authorities as to have an absence of trouble that will counterbalance the loss of a good many material comforts.

The usual fit-out that we Englishmen carry with us in these hills consists of a tent, carpet, bedstead, table, chairs, bedding, clothes, and other paraphernalia; this for one's own tent. In the servants' departments there will be at least another tent (probably two others), cooking things, plates, washing and ironing things, eatables, and beverages to any extent that one may choose to provide them, stable-gear, and various other things that each servant is sure to see himself provided with for his own particular work. These, with the addition of the bedding and clothes of half a dozen or more servants, make up a good amount of luggage to be carried, as it mostly has to be, on coolis' backs.

The tents to be taken in these hills are much lighter than

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

The tents TO BE TAKEN IN THESE HILLS ARE MUCH LIGHTER THAN 484
those square double-roofed tents used in India; even the smaller 342
variety of that sort called "hill-tent" is somewhat too cumbersome. A simple tent, 9 feet square and 7 feet high, with the sloped roof ending in a wall of 3 feet, suits us best. For natives, a tent with the roof slope continued to the ground is good, since, for the same height, it gives more floor-space. A small shāmiāna, or square awning on four poles, with or without side curtains, is one of those things that will add to one's comfort; it affords shade without the confinement of air; for indeed the inside of such tents as we have spoken of is almost unbearable from heat when under a bright sun; only one reckons on being able to pitch under the shelter of a tree; in default, a shāmiāna will be most useful. At one time I arranged a tent, of somewhat different shape, in such a way that one side would lift up, and, being supported on a couple of sticks, do duty for a shāmiāna by day, while at night the join was laced up and the tent made taut again.

Very moderately provided after this plan one will require 482
some twenty coolis for porters. If one lays in stores for a march 492
of some months, it will want great care and a stern though discriminating rejection of the unnecessary, to keep the number from running up to fifty or more.

One seldom or never has baggage animals of one's own enough for the carriage of the camp; it may be useful in some cases to keep two or three mules or baggage-ponies; but it would not be wise to depend on them, for on these rough roads they are so apt to break down—to get a sore back or to fall lame; and sometimes one wants to go where neither mule nor pony can follow. The universal practice is for an Englishman, or for any native of rank who may get a special order from the Maharaja, to take his carriage, whether it be ponies or coolis, from stage to stage, changing it, getting fresh men or animals from the villages round, for each day's march.

Along the frequented roads there are special officers (called [622]
Kotwāl) for managing this business; where these are not, it becomes the duty of the lambardār, or headman of the village (called muqaddam in Kashmir) to undertake the service.

[For additional material dealing with government regulation or the development of industry see category 656 in 6: Spate AW1 India.]

361 Places of interest—(A) The following are some of the chief places of interest for tourists in Kashmir :—

(1) SRINAGAR.

Srinagar, the summer capital of the State, extends over an area of about 4 miles in length by about 2 miles in width. The river Jhelum winds its way through the thickly populated city situated on its banks. The river in the city is spanned at intervals by several bridges built by different rulers of Kashmir between the 15th and the 18th centuries. Some of these bridges have very recently been reconstructed. Going down the river in a *shikara* (a small boat), one comes across many picturesque sites, including old mosques and temples as well as numerous shops of woodcarvers, silver-smiths, papier mache manufacturers and dealers in the arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous. The main streets are all metalled and afford facilities for wheeled traffic through the city. An excellent and abundant supply of pure water is provided for the city by a network of pipes fed from a reservoir at Harwan, twelve miles away in the mountains. Just above the 7th bridge in the city is situated the Bonded Warehouse of Central Asian traders. Below the bridge has been constructed a weir or barrage to maintain the level of water in the river during the winter season. Higher up above the first bridge are situated the Civil Lines or residential sections with well-built bungalows and nicely laid out gardens. Nedou's Hotel is centrally situated in the Civil Lines. With the growth of tourist traffic in recent years, several new hotels have sprung up, particularly on the Boulevard which fringes a part of Lake Dal.

The population of Srinagar according to the census of 1941 is about 2,08,000. It should, however, be remembered that during the six months of summer when visitors flock to Kashmir, the population of Srinagar rises by many thousands.

The Srinagar Club is the centre of amusements, and recreation for European visitors and permanent residents. It has six excellent tennis courts as well as a good 18-hole golf course laid out near Nedou's Hotel. Tennis tournaments and many golf competitions are held every year by the Club. The Amar Singh Club consists mostly of Government officers, but it also takes a limited number of visitors as temporary members every season. There are

wooden articles, silver-ware, knitted ware, leather and metal articles etc., are making steady progress. Two private joint stock concerns have taken up the manufacture of pearl barley, jams, oats, etc. A number of minerals like Bentonite, Barytes, Sulphur, Borax, Gypsum, Ochres, China clay etc., are being worked. A canning factory has been constructed and a glass factory is under construction. 471

Tata Sons Ltd., inquired into the condition of the existing power installations in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, and the measures necessary for making them function satisfactorily. But, as in the case of newsprint paper, the necessary machinery could not be imported to work out this large scheme. Provision has, however, been made for improving the existing installations, particularly in Jammu area, where the demand for power exceeds the capacity of the present installations. The Government continue to have under consideration the establishment of new sources of power to feed the growing industries of the State. 371

The Jammu and Kashmir Bank started in 1938 has already declared a dividend. It has taken over the treasury at Srinagar and will soon be taking over the treasury at Jammu. It has established branches in a number of towns in the two provinces. 652 653

Because of its natural scenery and cheapness of living, Kashmir has long attracted visitors. A Visitors' Bureau has been in existence for the guidance of visitors. Recently His Highness' Government have turned their attention to the development of the tourist traffic. Small Tourist Bureaus have been established at Rawalpindi, Suchetgarh, Jammu, Domel, Pahalgam, Nagin and Ganderbal to assist visitors on the spot and guide them. A Boulevard has been constructed in Srinagar along the banks of the lake at Gagribal. This road has added to the beauty of Srinagar and provided a good healthy place for morning and evening walks. A programme of providing more amenities to tourists, increasing the attractiveness of places of interest and extending the roads to beauty spots which are not easily accessible is being worked out. A hanging garden has been constructed at Gagribal for recreation of the visitors. The two islands, Rup Lank and Sona Lank, in Lake Dal have been improved. Pahalgam is being developed into an ideal hill station. To provide 484

484 greater housing accommodation for travellers, huts have been constructed at a number of places. It is proposed to construct a chain of huts in Jammu. The existing camping grounds have been improved and new ones provided. A cafe has been established at Kokarnag and a tea shop opened at Patni top. Facilities have been provided for anglers. The rules regarding fishing and shooting in the State are liberal and more and more licences are issued every year.

• • • • • • •

701 Eight Units of the State Army have been placed, one after the other, at the disposal of the Government of India for active service outside the State. Of these, the two Mountain Batteries and the Artillery Training Centre have been transferred to the Indian Army permanently. The demand for recruits is being met, and the Government of India have raised a large number of recruits for the Indian Army from the State.

652 Against the expenditure of Rs. 8,81,500 incurred by the Government on the Army Department in connection with the measures connected with the war during 1939-40, the expenditure for war purposes in the Army Department rose to Rs. 25,62,000 during 1941-42 and Rs. 22,75,000 during 1942-43. The total Army expenditure in 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 76 lakhs. The pay of all ranks serving in the State Army was recently revised, and the rates of Kit and H. M. Allowances were raised from Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively to Rs. 120 and Rs. 50 respectively.

648 The State forces have distinguished themselves in the battles of Keran (Eretrea) and Damascus (Syria). His Highness presented eighteen completely equipped motor ambulances, and also placed a portion of the Kashmir House, Delhi, at the disposal of the Government of India free of rent for the accommodation of Government offices. Recently, His Highness placed his Lock-heed plane at the disposal of the Government of India for use in connection with the war.

747 His Highness has set up an influential War Aid Committee with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba as President to raise funds for providing comforts for the troops. His Highness subscribes a sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem

6-Spate N-4 [no date]1954 AWI India
Kashmir Art

Other Occupations

Supplementary to agriculture proper are sericulture and pasturalism. 231
By 1900 the former activity was decrepit as well as ancient, but the introduction of modern filatures has led to a wide extension of mulberry culture, though not enough cocoons are produced to keep the filatures at Srinagar and Jammu and the weaving factory at Srinagar working to capacity. There is also, of course, a good deal of hand-loom weaving of silk, cotton, and wool; silk is a major export.

The main pastoral activity is sheep-rearing; this is transhumant, the sheep live in winter beneath the human dwellings—adding to their warmth—and in summer are taken by professional shepherds to the high pastures above the tree-line; this is the *marg* common in place-names and strictly equivalent to the Swiss *alp*. Winter feed is willow and dried flag 236
(Iris) leaves. After agriculture, wool production is probably the chief means of livelihood in Kashmir, employing full- or part-time some 300,000 people. The famous Cashmere shawl industry died a languishing death in the 1870s, but there is naturally a large cottage production of woollen clothing, blankets, and rugs; felting is important also, and Srinagar has a large woollens factory. Mineral exploitation is insignificant, though a start has 316
been made on the commercial exploitation of lignite from some of the 549
karewas, which has been used locally by the villagers for years. A minor industry of interest is the manufacture of cricket bats and so on from the willows. But perhaps the most lucrative of all trades—in normal times—is 484
the exploitation of tourists.

Srinagar

For this, of course, the capital Srinagar (207,787) is the centre: "quaint" 369
in itself, with its carved wooden architecture, immediately surrounded by the beautiful Mogul gardens and magnificent lake and river scenery, central for hunting and mountaineering, it is—on the surface—one of the most attractive cities in all Asia. But it has always been liable to fire and to flood, at times to earthquake; its site obviously leaves much to be desired from a sanitary point of view.[17] Nor, if report be true, are its citizens any more virtuous, in any direction, than they need be.

The factories of Srinagar are largely due to state enterprise, and make 438
it the only industrial centre of the slightest note in Kashmir. But craft [455]
industries are more important. Neglecting the obvious tourist lines—silver and copper work, wood-carving, papier-mâché and lacquer—the leading crafts are probably carpet-weaving and leather work: leather gear of various sorts is essential to transport in the mountains, and the products

[17] In the 1892 cholera epidemic 600 people died in one day "and the only shops which remained open were those of the sellers of white cloth for winding sheets." The total mortality was 5781 of a population around 120,000 (*Gazetteer*, 119).